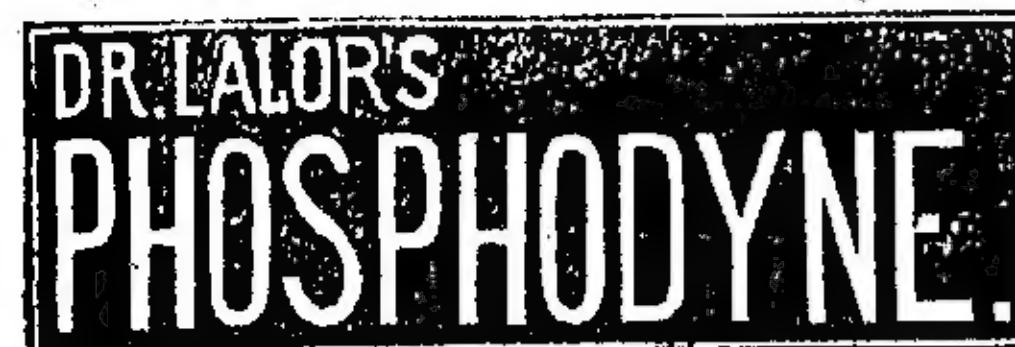


Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th

August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. Lalor, giving him the Sole Right
to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE
Parishes and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Disease, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which reanimates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous power in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. **IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.**

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 82, GAINFORD ST., LONDON,
ENGLAND;

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectively requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisers of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. Lalor in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. Lalor's Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been basely pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—TREACHER & CO., Bombay, Bucylas, and Poona; SMITH, STRANISTER & CO., and BATHGATE and CO., CALCUTTA; H. ROBERTSON, COYON; O'HANLON & CO., BANGALORE; BANGOR DISPENSARY, NO. 216, DALHOUSIE STREET; E. GILLON CO., LAHORE; J. LLEWELLYN & CO., SHANGHAI, CHINA; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, HONG KONG; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the Phosphoro Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

500079 1w 8y 250092

Intimations.

A LLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

A LLAN'S ANTI-F

For Sale

CHRISTMAS STORES.

—10—

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
BEG to call attention to the following
New Supply of STORES, which
they have Received.

*Ex "GORDON CASTLE,"**And Other Recent Arrivals.*CHRISTMAS CAKES, 4-lb., 5-lb. and
6-lb. each.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.

Pure AMERICAN CANDIES.

Pure SCOTCH CANDIES.

DRAGEES. ALMONDS.

Fancy CHOCOLATES.

MASON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

NOUGATINES.

Crystallized METZ FRUITS.

New Designs in COSAQUES.

"CETEWAYO'S HAT BOX."

"MARQUEBEU'S JEWEL CASKET,"

"GRANDMA'S BONNET BOX."

"EDWIN and ANGELINA,"
&c., &c., &c.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

BRAZIL NUTS.

PECAN NUTS.

HICKORY NUTS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Candied PEEL.

MINGEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

CARAWAY SEEDS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

American CREAM CHEESE.

SAP SAGE CHEESE.

LIMBURG CHEESE.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOLONA, OXFORD, and
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.

GAME PIERS.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAMS.

Prime Wiltshire BACON in tins & Canvas.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER.

Cutting's Canned DESSERT FRUITS.

HUNTER & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER
CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

ALPHABET BISCUITS.

OYSTER BISCUITS.

WAFER BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

First-class and Medium CHAMPAGNES,
Pints and Quarts.

HOCK.

SAUTERNES.

CLARET.

Fine Old Pale PORT, 1848.

SACOME'S Pale Dry SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHEERY.

LA GRANDE MARQUE CHARTREUSE,

Flots and Quarts.

MARASCHINO de ZARA.

CURACAO.

Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.

SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.

BASS'S ALE Bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, Pints and Quarts.GUINNESS'S STOUT Bottled by E. & J.
BURKE, Pints and Quarts.

Specially Selected CIGARS.

Princess CHEROOTS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Princess CIGARS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Aroceros CIGARS.

Vegeiros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fertin CIGARS in Boxes
of 100.

Choice No. 3 Melsig CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fertin CIGARS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

NOVELS.

ATLASSES.

HISTORIES.

DICTIONARIES.

OLENDORFF'S METHOD for Learning
FRENCH and SPANISH.Dr. AHN'S METHOD for Learning GER-
MAN and FRENCH.AHEP'S MODEL BOOKS of FOREIGN
COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE,
GERMAN, FRENCH and SPANISH."NORTH CHINA HERALD" D. A. T.
BLOCK for 1880.NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and
10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, December 15, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.The Steamship
"VENICE."P. RHODE, Commander, will
be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 17th
Instant, at 3 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja17FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.The Steamship
"SUEZ."EATON, Commander, will
leave for the above Ports
on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 8 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja17

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"Capt. Talbot, shortly due,
will have immediate despatch
for the above Port.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja17

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Steamship
"GLENNIEFF,"Capt. Graham, will be
despatched as above on or
about the 31st instant.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1880.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 13th January, at Noon, at his Auction
Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

1 case Silvered Plate Glass 70 x 50 inch.

1 " " 50 x 40 "

1 " " 48 x 36 "

1 " " 40 x 30 "

1 " " 30 x 22 "

1 " " 24 x 18 "

4 Single and Double Perambulators.

An Invoice of Kerosine Table and
Hand Lamps.

1 case Lampwick.

1 case Magenta Dyes in bottles.

White and Plain Colored Flannel,

Fancy Flannel, Sergio, Trowersings, Coat-

ings, Tweeds, Turkish Towels, etc., etc.

2 cases Toilet Soap.

50 boxes Candles.

4 cases Hams.

10 boxes Borden's Milk.

Morton's Assorted Stores.

4 cases Butter in tins.

15 cases Sardines.

4 cases Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.

20 cases Safety Matches.

Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers, Cartridges,

Glassware, Champagne, Whisky, Brandy,

Beer, etc., etc.

Also,

1 Gold Hunting Watch, Keyless.

1 do. Open-faced do. do.

1 do. Patent Lever do.

2 Silver do. do.

A Quantity of Jewelry.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1880. ja13

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE

THE S. S. TAKASAGO MARU, Capt.

YOUNG, due here on or about the

19th Instant, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at

the Office up to 6 p.m. of 23rd January.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

"YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI..." Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja24

Not Responsible for Debts.

—

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.

—Melchers & Co.

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine,

Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A.

Walsh.—Borneo Company.

GARIBOLDI, American barque, Capt. T.

J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PATRICK FREDERICK, British ship, Capt.

John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

KATHIE FLICKINGER, Amer. barkentine,

SUPREME COURT.

(Before the Full Court.)

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO THE STATUS OF THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS:

REGINA V. C. V. CLEAUGH, ESQ., ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE, HONGKONG.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Hon. the Acting Police Judge (J. Francis, Esq.) said:—

1. Under the provisions of the opium ordinances 1858 and 1879, Mr. Ban Hop is the grantee, in consideration of very heavy monthly payments into the Colonial Treasury, of the exclusive privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium within this colony and of exporting from the Colony prepared opium.

2. For the better protection of the Monopolist and to enable him to enforce his rights it is forbidden by Section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, for any person to "bring into this Colony or the waters thereof, or—except in cases to which Section viii. applies—have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared Opium"; and power is given the Police Magistrates by Section 9 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, on lawful evidence being laid before them, to issue their warrant authorising a search in any house, place or vessel within this Colony or the waters thereof for prepared opium introduced into the Colony without the license of the Opium Farmer and in violation of the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858.

3. The present Opium Farmer having received information that 22 piculs of prepared opium had been brought into this harbour from Shanghai in the steamship *Anadyr*, and that the opium in question was on board the said steamer in our waters, applied on the 6th instant to one of the Police Magistrates for a search warrant under the provisions of the ordinance in question.

4. As appears by the affidavit of Ng Mun Kwan filed in support of the present motion the Acting Magistrate refused to grant the warrant asked for on the ground that the steamship *Anadyr* was a French Mail steamer and was therefore entitled to the status and to all the privileges of a man-of-war, and that he had therefore no jurisdiction over her.

5. The Acting Police Magistrate has, moreover, informed the Court that on the evidence laid before him by the Opium Farmer he would have immediately granted a search warrant in the case of any ordinary trading steamer, and that he refused the warrant solely on the grounds of his supposed want of jurisdiction over the steamer *Anadyr*.

6. Application is now made to this Court by Mr. Ng Achoy as Counsel for the Opium Farmer for a rule absolute in the first instance for a writ of mandamus addressed to the Police Magistrate commanding him to issue a search warrant in respect of the 22 piculs of prepared opium said to be on board of the steamer *Anadyr*.

7. The first application made to the Court in this matter was on an *ex parte* motion by Mr. Ng Choy as Counsel for the Opium Farmer, for a Rule Nisi addressed to the Police Magistrate calling on him to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding him to issue the search warrant prayed for.

8. The affidavits (two) filed in support of this motion showed a *prima facie* case for the issue of a rule nisi, but they also disclosed facts which showed the case to be one of great urgency, needing prompt action.

9. Leave was therefore given the Opium Farmer to turn his motion into one for a rule absolute in the first instance; he was directed however to serve that motion on the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, the Hon'ble the Acting Attorney General, the Crown Solicitor, and on the Police Magistrate, and he had permission to bring on his motion at an hour's notice or thereabouts.

10. Notice was ordered to be given to the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor for the reasons and following the precedent given by the learned Judge of the Admiralty Division of the High Court in England in the recent case of the *Parlement Belge*.

11. On the hearing the Attorney General appeared to show cause on behalf of the Crown and, following the example of the Attorney General of England in that case, he filed a protest in which he set out as follows:—(Document read):—

"The Acting Attorney General under protest on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen gives the Court to understand and be informed as follows:—

(a) The French Mail steamer *Anadyr*, at present lying in the Harbour is one of the mail packets running between Hongkong and Marseilles, and is one of the packets mentioned in Article V of the Postal Convention between England and France of the 24th September 1856, which is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of 28th December 1872 to which the Acting Attorney General refers.

(b) The Acting Attorney General also informs the Court that the said steamship *Anadyr* is subsidized by the French Government under the said article 5 of the said Convention.

(c) The French mail steamer *Anadyr* is now engaged carrying the public mails under the said convention between and for the Post Offices of Great Britain and France.

(d) The Acting Attorney General under protest says that this Honorable Court has no jurisdiction to entertain this motion for a mandamus, and that the Complainant cannot prosecute the same therein.

(e) The Acting Attorney General under protest as aforesaid gives the Court to understand and be informed herein that he does not admit that there is any prepared opium in the said steamer *Anadyr* as alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Ng Mun Kwan.

(f) Therefore the Acting Attorney General on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen prays the Court to dismiss the motion with costs to the Acting Attorney General on behalf of Her Majesty of and incident to this application."

12. This was not as it seems to me strictly speaking correct, as in this Court there is and can be no appearance under protest—a practice confined to the Courts under the influence of the Civil Law. The paper filed, however, may be taken as a summary in writing of the reasons urged by the Acting Attorney General in shewing cause against the issue of a Mandamus, and of the grounds on which he justifies the refusal of

the Magistrate to grant a search warrant in this case.

13. It is not contended that the Opium Farmer in coming to this Court or in the form of his application has misconceived his remedy. The ordinance 2 of 1858 confers a certain power on the Magistrate, and creates a corresponding right in the Opium Farmer, in his own interests and in the interests of the general revenue of the Colony, to have that power brought into play on a fitting occasion. The Police Magistrate has refused to exercise that power, giving his reasons for his refusal, and the Opium Farmer has no other means of enforcing his rights and protecting the interests which he says are imperilled by the act of the Master and Owners of the steamship *Anadyr* in bringing prepared opium into the Colony without his license, than by applying to this Court for a Writ of Mandamus.

14. Under the provisions of the opium ordinances 1858 and 1879, Mr. Ban Hop is the grantee, in consideration of very heavy monthly payments into the Colonial Treasury, of the exclusive privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium within this colony and of exporting from the Colony prepared opium.

15. For the better protection of the Monopolist and to enable him to enforce his rights it is forbidden by Section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, for any person to "bring into this Colony or the waters thereof, or—except in cases to which Section viii. applies—have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared Opium"; and power is given the Police Magistrates by Section 9 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, on lawful evidence being laid before them, to issue their warrant authorising a search in any house, place or vessel within this Colony or the waters thereof for prepared opium introduced into the Colony without the license of the Opium Farmer and in violation of the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance 2 of 1858.

16. The present Opium Farmer having received information that 22 piculs of prepared opium had been brought into this harbour from Shanghai in the steamship *Anadyr*, and that the opium in question was on board the said steamer in our waters, applied on the 6th instant to one of the Police Magistrates for a search warrant under the provisions of the ordinance in question.

17. As appears by the affidavit of Ng Mun Kwan filed in support of the present motion the Acting Magistrate refused to grant the warrant asked for on the ground that the steamship *Anadyr* was a French Mail steamer and was therefore entitled to the status and to all the privileges of a man-of-war, and that he had therefore no jurisdiction over her.

18. The Acting Attorney General on behalf of the Crown puts in a Convention between the Governments of England and France, dated the 24th September 1856, published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of November 1872, by the 6th clause of which it is agreed between the high contracting parties that—

"When the packets employed by the British Post Office or by the French Post Office in execution of Articles I and II of the present Convention are national vessels, the property of Government, or vessels chartered or subsidized by Government, they shall be considered and treated as vessels of war, in the ports of the two countries at which they regularly or accidentally touch, and be there entitled to the same honour and privileges.

"These packets shall be exempted in the said ports, as well upon their entrance as upon their departure, from all tonnage, navigation, and port dues; excepting, however, the vessels freighted or subsidized by Government, which must pay such dues in those ports where they are levied on behalf of corporations, private companies, or individuals.

"They shall not on any account be diverted from their especial duty, or be liable to detention, embargo, or *arrêt de Prince*."

19. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

20. It is admitted that the *Anadyr* is not a "national vessel" entitled under the ordinary rules of International Law and therefore in the view of the Common Law to the privilege of exemption from the Jurisdiction of the Courts of this Colony, and that unless she is within the Convention she is not privileged.

21. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

22. It is admitted that the *Anadyr* is not a "national vessel" entitled under the ordinary rules of International Law and therefore in the view of the Common Law to the privilege of exemption from the Jurisdiction of the Courts of this Colony, and that unless she is within the Convention she is not privileged.

23. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

24. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

25. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

26. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

27. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

28. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

29. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

30. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

31. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

32. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

33. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

34. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

35. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

36. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

37. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

38. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

39. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

40. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

41. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

42. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

43. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

44. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

45. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

46. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

47. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

48. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

49. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

50. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

51. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

52. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

53. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

54. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

55. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

56. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

57. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

58. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

59. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

60. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

61. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

62. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

63. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

64. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

65. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

66. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

67. The Attorney General submits that the steamship *Anadyr* comes within the description of vessels mentioned in clauses Nos. I and 2 of this Convention, and that therefore she is entitled to the privileges stipulated for in clause 5.

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marline-rope," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to Ensign, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC NO. XII.—2ND SERIES.

Competition. Examination.

C	crease	E
O	ox	X
M	malaria	A
P	poom	M
E	Eloï	I
T	temptation	N
I	ions	A
T	tortment	T
I	I.N.R.I.	I
O	obolo	O
N	nun	N

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," "Globules," and "Xcelando" (Canton).

NOTE.—In future, the time for receiving answers has been extended to Saturday, at noon, to suit the convenience of competitors out of the Colony.

ACROSTIC XIII.—2ND SERIES.

My first and my second are often combined,
We each may be soldier or sailor;
My first you more often on horseback will
find,

Tho' my second may ride like a tailor.

1.
A sea-king bold in very truth am I,
As o'er the boundless deep as lord I fly.

2.
A brave Queen led our people 'gainst the foe,
And died the death—now many a year ago.

3.
When the poor wretch no more his part can
play,
They kick him out and let him go his way.

4.
He found domestic living rather slow,
So sought the field and drew the hunter's
bow.

5.
If ever I with numbers find my way
A minimizing game I always play,
Except when infinite I represent;
And if in writing books my aid is lent
Or scribbling letters, names, your hand you
try,
Why, all I have to say is, "Mind your
eye!"

6.
The source of human progress in this age,
And every other also, say the sage.

7.
The motto of a careful man
Who seeks to work out any plan.

8.
An old King of Judah, not killed by the
sword,
Who "did what was right in the sight of
the Lord."

9.
If used as adjective, to be despised:
A noun, — by cautious men most highly
prized.

10.
Sometimes a tiger, pony, horse, canary—
A parrot, baby, cat, or Bruin hairy.—
YORICK.

DO THEY "DO THINGS BETTER" IN AMERICA?

There is a curious craving in the United States for social notoriety. Most people are satisfied with records in the public Press of the three leading events of their career, the date of birth, of marriage, and of death. Not so the Yankee. In the matter of matrimonial arrangements the American newspapers have shown themselves capable of rising to the level of the public taste. The movements of the rosy boy who leads us all in silken chains are minutely recorded from the time of his first lighting his torch for the purpose of cooking two tender hearts till its sudden extinguishment by a fracture of the seventh commandment. As an example, take the following from the New York *Daily Sun*—

ENGAGED.
NATHAN.—Benjamin Nathan, of New York, to Henriette Bach, of Sheephead Bay, L.I., June 16.

MARRIED.
BALDWIN.—SKELLIE.—On Thursday, June 19, at Christ Church, Sparkill, N.Y., by the Rev. J.M. Wait, Henry S. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, to Sophia D., daughter of William Skellie, of Nyack. No cards.

DIVORCED.
HORN.—In the City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1879, by the hon. John R. Brady, a Justice of the Supreme Court, Marcus Heim from Elizabeth Heim. Cause adultery.

If all this information is volunteered with reference to the marriage tie, from the first lover's knot to its final severance by a Justice of the Supreme Court, we cannot see, in a land of spiritualists, why equally interesting information should not be vouchsafed concerning the last and most unalterable act of a citizen's career. Why, after chronicling the decease of some capitalist, should we not be told? "Since Colonel Flak's decease our spiritualist reporter has interviewed him twice." The gallant colonel complains that he is considerably less comfortable than he was in his manor in Fifth Avenue. Wants his tongue moistened. He was constitutionally thirsty when amongst us, and, as habits are not changed in a twinkling, we guess having his slings and cocktails cut off riles him more."

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT EASTWELL PARK.

A long, broad, handsomely-proportioned room, recalling in some slight degree Lady Faversham's delightful morning-room at Duncumb Park, burst down last spring—an undeniably elegant room, with imposing columns and a bookish air, as if of the library of a citizen of the world, who lived as much by the side of his books as inside them. Between the columns at either end is an open space partly occupied by two grand pianofortes, one by Broadwood and one by a Russian maker. These instruments explain the use to which the old library of the Finch-Hatton has been applied by its present tenants, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. It is as a music-room that it is employed at the present moment, and by performers of no inferior rank. The Duke of Edinburgh himself, who is playing on a fine old violin, could hold his own in any orchestra; and the hands on the two grand pianofortes are also well skilled. The Duchess is an excellent performer; so are Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Baroness Königsberg, and Lady Harriet Grimston. And the little family party makes a picture such as De Hooge, Mierle, or Jordans would have loved to paint—the square-shouldered blue-eyed cavalier, the fair young wife, and the guests participating in the temperate and decorous merrymaking.

Music is well known to be the form in which the artistic instinct of the English Royal Family asserts itself in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is less addicted than the Prince of Wales to the sports of the field. There is capital shooting attached to Eastwell—not far from Apsford a hundred cock-pheasants may be counted in a field on a sunny afternoon—and the Duke gives a few shooting-parties in the course of the season, but he never indulges in that most popular of English sports, the pursuit of the fox. There is no want of opportunity near Eastwell, for Lord Guilford's pack hunt within easy distance; and if home-bred Royards grow scarce, French foxes are imported to make sport for the English gentlemen, who hold it the first article of the national creed to ride straight and regard a man who opens a gate much as Dr. Johnson did one who made a pun. Eastwell Park is, then, least of all things of especial interest to the select circle visiting at Eastwell. These are the day and night nurseries, absolute models of what such apartments should be. To begin with, they are of immense size, perfectly lighted and ventilated, furnished with light maple and cane furniture, and completely free from the stuffiness of deep carpets and rugs. In a corner of the day-parlour is a military tent, birthday presents from his father to Prince Alfred, and treasured accordingly. It is a Spartan kind of edifice of gray striped material with a plain deal table and a stool—the kind of tent that der alte Fritz, who did not like dandy officers, loved to see his own encamped in. In another corner is an arsenal of baby toys—Noah's ark and those mysterious houses which open on one side, like the scenes in *Rigoletto*; and around the walls are engravings of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Czarina and the Czar. Before a brightly-burning fire is one of those good old-fashioned brass fireguards several feet high, and to the left of this the coats of four little children are arranged. The two youngest, tired with the morning promenade, are fast asleep; but the little Prince is obviously already outgrowing the idea of going to bed at midday, for he is laughing merrily at the joke of being tucked up again after his glorious run with black "Prince." Little Princess Marie, with her shower of fair hair spread over the pillows, and her great blue eyes only half open, is a delightful subject for a painter—a tiny sleeping beauty in the prettiest of woodlands. This midday rest is part of the regular programme at Eastwell and appears to be successful, if one may judge by present results, for finer and heavier children of their age than little Prince Alfred and his sisters could hardly be found.

At midday the Duke of Edinburgh has got through his serious reading, and perhaps some practising for the family musical party of the evening, and is ready for a drive round the park, which is beautiful and spacious enough to afford ample scope for any species of out-door entertainment. In the afternoon friends arrive from the country side, from London, from Paris, from St. Petersburg. Like the majority of those who prefer a small circle of friends to the crowd and noise of large assemblies, England's Sailor Prince is thoroughly appreciated by all who know him. He is emphatically what is called a quiet man—cheerful rather than joyous, pleasant rather than sparkling. Thoroughly German in his taste for music and serious studies, he is completely English in his domestic life. No man is more pleased with the perfect working of his establishment—from the metropolitan inspector, who, with a brace of constables, keeps watch and ward at Eastwell, to the clerk who attends his private telegraph office. Old habits of discipline plucked up on the *Galatea*, and confirmed by recent experience abroad, cannot be lightly shaken off, although the sportive humour of early days may have died out. Like his brother the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh likes good things in reasonable quantity, and is a steady opponent of the German custom of turning dinner into a wearisome ceremony, protracted beyond all reasonable limit by a cumbersome menu. At the little diners at Eastwell there is no bewilderment of dishes, but a good straightforward bill of fare, which may be eaten through with perfect enjoyment. Rare things, however, appear at these modest banquets—dishes the mere mention of which sets the *gourmand* agog—wild-boar from the forests in which Arnolfini brought the Roman legions to naught, and sterlet from the more distant Volga. The sturgeon, which is to the sturgeon as a smelt is to a whiting, arrives on some lucky day at Eastwell packed in ice. The eating of him is a species of celebration, and very good indeed he is when "accommodated" after the genuine Russian fashion. As a rule, music follows dinner at Eastwell; but at times—on the days, for instance, when the *Revue de Deux Mondes* arrives—the Duchess's children have magnificent blue eyes, and are as free from shyness or any symptom of "coddling" as the sternest of infantine disciplinarians could desire. They turn their beautiful eyes with a frank fearless look upon their new acquaintance, and are on cordial terms at once. The morning promenade with their mother is a happy time for the children, who are accustomed to go with her to Russia, to Germany, to Cannes, or wherever her temporary place of sojourn may be.

At this early hour the Duke of Edinburgh is mostly to be found reading or writing in his own morning-room—a snug apartment, which like all the others in the house is comfortably, not luxuriously, furnished. Deformed as it is by exterior hideousness, Eastwell supplies an excellent instance in favour of those practical people

MASONIC CHARITY.

(*The Freemason.*)
The scene which is presented at our Masonic elections is a very remarkable one indeed and all its bearings that it may be doubted if any similar scene exists in this country, or, in fact, any other portion of the world. America, for instance, with its 700,000 Masons, knows nothing of it, and it is reserved for us English Masons, happily, in the good Providence of T.G.A.O.T.U., to exhibit an "outcome" of Masonic Charity before which our enemies may well be silent, and of which our friends may be justly proud. The English Craft is a great organization. It raises £40,000 annually to keep up its goodly Charities, which minister to the feeble-minded old age, which aid and educate the sons and daughters of Masons. Each year, as it passes over our heads, serves to attest the wonderful, nay increasing value of these goodly Institutions, inasmuch as with a growing brotherhood the claims on our Masonic sympathy and benevolence are increased in about a two-fold ratio, and there seems at present no limit either to the one or the other, no probable bar to the former, no possible restriction to the latter. Old age and calamity know no repressive or malignant laws. They exist, and always will exist, and the very prosperity of Masons, on the whole, is too often only the prelude to hours of adversity. Indeed it is affecting to remember how many of those who thus at our elections appeal to our good feelings and ask for our support, are the children of those whom we once met in lodge, who filled the same social sphere as ourselves, were our friendly mates, our genial companions. Memory takes us back a long flight when one worthy brother was an habitual subscriber, a member, an officer of our own old lodge, and with him, perhaps, are bound up, too, the unfading reminiscences of pleasant days and vanished friends. And here is his child asking from us help for that education and care which had been spared in the infinite wisdom and preserving care of T.G.A.O.T.U., it would have been his glad duty and his zealous effort to have procured. Alas! his place in the lodge knows him no more, and we, like good and true Masons, stand sympathetically and Masonically "in loco parentis" to that poor child. This is the sublime, and yet practical, idea of our Schools, and a very sublime and yet practical idea it is. When then to-day men decide us to assail us, or question the utility of our work, we have always thought, (are we not right in so doing?), that the best, the truest argument for our "raison d'être" is to be found in the good we do, the "charity" we labour for. Our lodges are very pleasant social gatherings, our Grand Lodge is a wonderful organization. The members of our Order are many, educated, and distinguished; the rank we win and the decorations we wear need be despised by none. But, after all, all these things sink into comparative insignificance when we consider the superabounding, the overwhelming claims and grace of Masonic Charity. That is the "salt" which seasons all our "symposia," that is the "leaven" which leavens our whole framework, that is the end and goal of all our efforts, that is the reason of all our true Masonic labour. Without it we might be mighty desolation, but we should have no vitality of existence, no power of endurance, the scorching "sun" of the world's great wilderness would exhaust our being and shrivel our external form, or "the encroaching hand of time" would sweep away our little building, level it to the ground, to consign us to the dust and oblivion of ages. And so, wherever Freemasonry has forgotten Charity it has degenerated into one of two shapes—it has either become a purely social body, given up to gaieties and great festivals, or it has become mixed up with politics, and it has ere long been found to be inimical to authority and destructive of social order and constitutional law. Happily in England, avoiding these pitfalls we have kept by the via media of practical work and charitable efforts, and there our Freemasonry evidences itself, alike to the outer world as to its own members, in that its utility is unquestioned, its position recognized, and the unostentatious good it does is recognized and experienced. We therefore rejoice to note increasing votes for our Charities, and find no fault with our many claims. They are for the most part unavoidable, the necessary result of the outward and expansive march of Freemasonry in this country, and must be watched over carefully, and when they exceed our present means of dealing with them, must be looked at from no niggard or grudging point of view, but as true Masons we should ever treat the rightful claims of those who made a fair appeal to their principles and their pockets. One word of warning, however, comes in here. Speakers at meetings are apt sometimes, dilating upon the duty of giving to the Charities, and properly enough, in all sound measure, to ignore the fact that all Masonic charity is not confined to giving to the Charities. There are many ways of giving in Masonic charity; which, as Freemasons, we should always seek to aid and forward, and whether in lodge, Provincial Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge, or in our support of the Charities, and, above all, our private gifts, we should ever bear in mind that it is not so much what we give as how we give it, in what real, true spirit we make the offering, that constitutes its value, help, and blessing.

A DICTATED PARAGRAPH.

He came in and took a chair and said to the reporter:—"Just take it down now, and I'll give you a good item. Ready?" "Yes. Go ahead." "Well, this morning, Mrs. Tucker—my wife, you know—and her daughter Bessie were driving out with the bay mare, named Kitty, along the river road to see her aunt." "Whose aunt?" "Mrs. Tucker's aunt. To see her aunt, Bessie was driving the mare, and a little after they had passed Stapleton Place she threw one of her shoes." "Bessie did?" "No, Kitty, the mare. And Bessie said to her mother that she thought she was behaving queerly." "Mrs. Tucker was?" "The mare; and she felt so worried that she had half a notion to turn back." "Are you speaking of the mare or of Bessie?" "I mean Bessie, of course. But she kept on limping and going kinder unevenly until they were down by the gas works, when she laid back her ears." "Certainly not!" "Go on, then. Mrs. Tucker laid back her ears." "The mare's ears. And just as they got on the bridge over the creek the mare gave a tilt to one side, and as Mrs. Tucker screamed, she let drive with both of her hind legs against the carriage." "Are you referring to Mrs. Tucker or to the—" "Kitty, the mare, and snapped both shafts off short. The next moment, before Mrs. Tucker or Bessie could save themselves, she went over the side, turning a complete somersault." "You are now speaking of the mare?" "Yes, the mare turned a complete somersault into the water. One of the traces remained unbroken, and of course, as Kitty went over, she dragged the carriage after her, and Mrs. Tucker and Bessie went floundering into the creek. The mare at once struck out for the shore, and Bessie fortunately had presence of mind enough to grasp her by the tail. She had the blind-staggers, but it had passed off." "Not Bessie?" "No, the mare; and as she was being towed past Mrs. Tucker she caught hold of her dress." "The mare's dress?" "Bessie's dress; and it seemed for a minute the mare would bring them safely to land. But Mrs. Tucker's hold on the mare's tail loosened somehow, and—" "You said Bessie held on to the mare's tail." "Did I? Well, it was; and Mrs. Tucker had hold of her dress." "Whose dress?" "Didn't lay Bessie's dress? Well, then, somehow Mrs. Tucker's hold loosened and—" "Her hold of what?" "Her hold of the mare—no, I must be mistaken." Bessie had hold of the mare's tail while the mare was swimming, and the mare had hold of Mrs. Tucker's dress; that is, Mrs. Tucker had hold of—Well, anyhow let me get to the bottom of this." "Mrs. Tucker let go?" "Oh, dunno; whoever had hold of the mare let go and she went to the bottom." "And Mrs. Tucker swam ashore?" "No, she didn't." "Very well, then. Mrs. Tucker went to the bottom too?" "No, she didn't either." "Mrs. Tucker flew up in the air, then?" "You think you're smart, don't you?" "Well, go on and tell your story; we'll discuss that afterward. What did Bessie say when she got to the bottom?" "I've a good mind to wallolop you." "What did she say that for?" "You mud-headed idiot," said Mr. Tucker, "give me any more of your insolence, and I'll flay you alive. I was going to give you a good item about that mare, but now that Mrs. Tucker said about her turning somersaults all the way home, but now I'll see you hanged first." The reporter got behind the desk, lifted up a chair to ward off a missile, and he said calmly, "What was Mrs. Tucker's object in turning somersaults all the way home?" "Kansas City Journal.

French and Italians. Each class visited His Majesty with sundry articles for presentation. The Young King questioned them as to whether they were allowed to follow their vocation unmolested, and upon receiving their reply in the affirmative, expressed some words of encouragement and told them that in case they were ill-used or otherwise oppressed by those in power they were to represent the matter through the Myo Thee Wondok, the Burmese Judge of the Mixed Court.

His Majesty likewise ordered that all the foreigners should visit him every three months, and that the next meeting should be in the South Royal Gardens, when he would have an entertainment for them. All the Frenchmen and Italians now in Mandalay, numbering some six or seven persons, are employed of the Burmese Government. Among other questions put to them His Majesty recently asked them if they were doing any work, and if they were regularly paid their wages. As might be expected the answer to the first query was that they were always busy, and to the second that they had not been paid for the past 8 or 9 months. Theebaw was somewhat astonished to hear this, and he promised to see them paid up. Both men and women, a certain number of whom are selected from each quartier, are busy rehearsing their songs and dances to celebrate the entry of the first white Elephant secured in the reign of king Theebaw. Such of the people as have been selected and are unable to attend are required to pay Re. 10 as a fine and for the payment of a substitute.

Tradesmen have closed their stalls in the market place and besides a few Shans who occasionally come down from the hills, there are no buyers. Lotteries are going a-head, and now the prizes range from 100, 500, 1000 to 10,000. The whole of the ten offices held a drawing daily and, in a few months more, His Majesty will have realized his wish of giving everybody a prize.

The Sozin Tsoo-pyah, the favorite daughter of the late king who had refused to become one of Theebaw's queens, is said to have died of a pain in the chest.—Rangoon Gazette.

It is impossible to believe that there can really be room for a new "Social" weekly in London, and yet another, called *Life*, has just made its appearance. Mr. Labourde confessed, during a recent trial, that *Truth* in 1878 brought in a profit of £4,000, and with regard to the *World* it is no secret that its proprietor was, previously to its establishment, embarrassed circumstances, and it is no secret now that he lives in a handsome house in Portland Place, keeps his carriage, entertains a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and gives symptoms in every social way of having "struck oil." Another new weekly is named *One and All*, priced at one penny, and partakes of the nature of a magazine.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper writes on the difficulty people there have of making a sea trip at anything like a moderate cost. If a man wishes to go to Rangoon for instance, a journey of three days, he will be charged as much as he would be at home for a first class trip to America. When it is considered that P. & O. Company now give a first-class return ticket from Calcutta to Southampton for something like Ra. 17 per diem or Rs. 1,050 for the double journey, it is strange that companies trading between Calcutta, Burma and the Straits do not advertise largely similar inducements to passengers for a short sea trip. It is not on their cabin passengers that any of these vessels depend for a dividend, or if it was, we should have steps taken at once to attract them.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:-

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.